

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'r's.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Foreign Correspondence of the Courier.
Enoch Arden, &c.

PARIS, October 2, 1864.

The appearance of a new volume by the poet laureate is a literary event of much importance as the publication of a new romance by the author of "Waverley" in the beginning of the century.

At other periods in our literary history it has been permitted to doubt as to who was the "master poet" of the age, but now any one who would presume to dispute Tennyson's claims and genius, would excite a storm of indignation, and be looked upon as a traitor to his country.

On this style I will not now speak—in fact it would be impossible to characterize it. He cannot be called an epic poet, though "Morte d'Arthur" is one of the most beautiful episodes of this kind that E. glories literature possesses. He cannot be called a tragic poet, though more than one critic has placed his "Maid" by the side of "Hamlet." A lyric poet he certainly is, yet one cannot apply the epithet contemplative and dreamy to one who in "Enoch Arden," gives a realistic which is thrilling interest—the most moving romance

His infinite variety of the type permits us

to say of him that it is not his inspiration which possesses him, but he who possesses his inspiration, his individuality and the undivided enthusiasm caused by each successive volume, to borrow a simile leaves his critics no expression by which to indicate their opinion of the greatest of living poets, except that "Ten years est Tennyson," just as the highest theological formula of the Mahometans is expressed by "Allah est Allah."

It is my peculiar gift to make men character perfectly human beings, gift in their essential natures do not "vary from the kindly race of men," and at the same time the most real and ordinary creatures become in his hands full of pathos and poetry. He has realized for us a Telenchus before unimagined, and has made his King Arthur, the ideal knight, a real standard of many perfection.

In this last volume his subjects are altogether domestic. The name under which it was first announced, "Joyes of the Hearth," would have been singularly appropriate.

"Enoch Arden," the largest poem in the book, and which gives name to it, has a very simple plot and a tale intensely sad.

In the commencement the heroine, Anne Lee, is placed between two loves, Enoch Arden and Philip Rye; the first a poor fisherman, the last a rich miser. The greater love of the one is preferred to the greater wealth of the other (as is permitted only in poetry); they marry and the poor dwelt most sweetly on the undivided happiness of the union, from which springs several considerate, to provide better for whom he undertakes a long voyage, is shipwrecked and cast on a desert isle, from which, after many years, he is rescued to return to his humble home, to find his wife pressed by want, and touched by Philip Rye's tender and theughtful kindness, to come his wife, though after many hard struggles. The lives of all the parties are traced with perfect simplicity, and are full of the most exquisite beauty and truth. Their conduct is most natural throughout, and, and the consciousness of their innocence, and goodness influences Enoch Arden to sacrifice himself rather than cause them the pain of exposure or himself. He steps at a single bound into the village of his youth. Every body thinking him dead, and being so enraged by long exposure, is not recognized. There Marion Lane, a handmaid, "goes and parades," told him the "real story of his house," his wife's "growing poverty."

"How Philip put her little ones to school,

And kept them in it; his long wooing her;

Her slow consent and marriage, and the birth

Of Philip's child."

But in the heart of the poor man came the yearning to see them all one more:

"If I might look on her sweet face again,

And know that she is still alive, I thought

I could stand it, but I address my tort,

At evening when the dull November day,

Was growing duller twilight, to the hill."

The painful scene, when all unsupervised, he gazed upon his happy family, and the anguish endured:

"...when the dead man came to life behind

His wife, his wife no more, and saw the babe

Here it is not, upon the floor, her knee,

And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,

And his own children, tall and beautiful,

And him that other, reigning in his place,

Lord of his rights and of his children's love,"

would be undiminished by the reader as told with less of delicacy, tenderness and calmness.

He turns from this happy scene and goes

to his lonely longings to die, yet—

"He was not all unhappy. His resolve

Upheld him, and firm faith, and evermore

Prayer from a living source within the will,

And bearing up thro' all the bitter world,

Like fountains of sweet water in the sea,

Kept him a living soul."

He bore his weakness cheerfully, yet still—

"...No gladlier does the stranded wreck,

Sees thro' the gray skirts of a lifting squall,

The boat that's not the hope of life approach

To save the life despare of, than he saw,

Death dawning on him, the last of all—

For tho' that was a gloomy, a kinder hope

On Earth, thinking after, he was gone,

The poor soul leav'n I loved her to the last."

He called for Miriam Lane and told her his

Voyage, his woe, his lonely life, his coming

back, his gazing on Anne, his resolve, and

how he kept it:

"I charge you now,

When you shall see her, tell her that I died

Blessing her, praying for her, loving her;

Save for the bar between us, loving my own.

As when she laid her head beside my own.

Tell my daughter Annie, whom I saw

So like her mother, that I lay with her.

Was spent in blessing her, and saying her.

And say to Phillip that I blessed him too;

He never meant us anything but good."

Thus ends Enoch Arden, a poem full of

pathos and interest, and characterized by

the same charm, style, harmony and purity

and language, and delicate and subtle essence, which have already made Tennyson famous. Though this book will not, I think, gain for him such an immortality as the "Idylls of the King," yet now it will be read and will strike a sympathetic chord in many an humble household where the "Idylls" are unknown. I am a little singular that Tennyson, of all other poets, should choose as the subject of his inspiration a history of beauty; and doubtless there will be some puritanic critics who will deplore it as a prostitution of the poet's art, and bewail it as a sign of the degeneracy of the times.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

CERTIFICATES LOST.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR NEXT YEAR, a COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. A. M. GORMAN, dec 2d-df.

BELMONT SCHOOL, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 22d of January, 1865.

For particulars, address R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C., dec 20 dft. (For Sassafras Fork by Express.)

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A LOU E with three or four rooms and Kitch en, in the central part of the city. WILL G. FOWLER, Trans. Office, dec 20 dft.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, a good machine, fully fitted to take charge of a large mill running, and suitable for the Government, can hear a good situation, if exempt or detailed, by applying to JAS. M. GOODMAN, Capt. & Post Q. M., dec 20 dft.

\$40,000 Internal Improvement NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!—Will be sold in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction rooms of Creek & Litchfield on Thursday, the 22d day of December, twenty thousand dollars of North Carolina twenty year Bonds, bonds to be issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special saving fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creek and Litchfield, Commercial Merchants & Auctioneers. KEMP P. BATTLE, President C. R. R. Co.

Post QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:

(4) Four Blacksmiths, (6) Six Carpenters, (2) Two Wheelwrights, (70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers, for which will be paid a liberal price.

They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those brawny, able bodied negroes to hire, may find it to their advantage to address to JAS. M. GOODMAN, Capt. & Post Q. M., dec 20 dft.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NO. 20.

N. PURCHASE OF Circular No. 35, Bureau of Conscription, Current Series,

all light duty men, not assigned in a Staff Department, all men of the Invalid Corps fit for guard duty, and all soldiers temporarily disabled for field service, in the State of North Carolina, (except of Hahn's Battalion, and those at the Posts of Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro' and Raleigh, in regard to whom specific instructions have been given,) will report in, on one of the days appointed, for examination, for trial by Select Medical Examination Board. Those found unable for field service, but fit for guard duty, will be organized into companies of not less than sixty men, "for continuous local service," or will be assigned to companies already organized. They will be mustered in for the war, and duplicates will be given to each company to this office to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.

By Command of Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G., dec 15 dft.

Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven

times. Fayetteville Observer, Western Democ

copy two times.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NO. 21.

I. Major H. B. Hooper, Quartermaster P. A. S., having in obedience to Special Orders 22d, Par. XXXI, A. & I. G. O. Current Series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the Cavalry of N. C., and will be ordered and respected accordingly.

II. All offices in command of Reserves will at once make recruitment for, lothing, and estimate for funds for the payment of their commands, forwarded to the Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.

By Command of Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE, Assistant Adjutant General, Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven

times. Fayetteville Observer and Western Democ

copy two weeks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, Dec. 14, 1864.

TO HOLDERS OF five per cent. CALL CERTIFICATES.

Attention is respectfully called to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the number of certificates of deposit to be issued by the Treasurer of the United States," approved February 17, 1861, which declares that "all call certificates shall be fungible, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible."

The fourth section of said act imposes a tax of one hundred per cent. on the Treasury notes received by said five per cent. call certificates which shall remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six.

G. A. TENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

FORT PINEY DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my residence in Raleigh, on Saturday night, a red and white COW of small size and about six years old. Will give the above reward for her delivery and pay all expenses.

dec 19 dft. D. K. McRAE.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—ILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.

Circulars forwarded on application.

de 20 dft.

THE BOSTON HERALD, Columbia, S. C., Dec. 20-21.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MARGINALIA.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

Messrs. Dick, Pool and Warren had an opportunity to ventilate the Pool Peace resolutions in the Senate on Tuesday last. They were given a full hearing and were listened to with becoming attention.

Mr. Dick's speech is the only one which has been presented to us by our Reporter, and it was so intemperate in sentiment, and so unwarrantable and we think so injurious to our cause, that we were unwilling to contribute to its circulation, any more than we are obliged to do to enable us to reply to its obnoxious features. In our quotations from it for this purpose, we shall be careful so to quote as to leave no possibility for any imputation that in any wise any sentiment is perverted from or extended beyond its true intention, meaning and effect. At the same time we protest our great reluctance to discuss such a speech, and that we only do so as a matter of duty.

Mr. Dick has misrepresented those who differ from him, from the outset to the close of his remarks; and on so grave and momentous a question and at so anxious a period, it is lamentable to see a man of intelligence and virtue so far led away by prejudice and passion, as to indulge the license of political trickery; for only in this view, or else that Mr. Dick sets no guard upon his language, can his speech be judged. Mr. Dick opened with the announcement that in the "opinion of some, peace can only be obtained by fighting." This is not true in point of fact. If Mr. Dick felt capable of fair discussion, the true proposition should have been, that there are some and many, who think that no opportunity is afforded for negotiation—that our enemy will not negotiate with us on honorable terms—that he has given no evidence of a willingness to do so; but on the contrary, every manifestation that he has made on the subject, is an assurance that he will listen to no negotiation except on the abandonment of our independence and the surrender of our arms. That this being the case, our only hope is to fight so long as he invades us, and to resist his efforts to overthrow us. This is the true attitude, fairly stated, of every man who opposes these peace movements which have so long agitated the State.

Mr. Dick's next proposition was, that this is a great civil strife between two peoples of the same race." This is a statement equally unfounded as the former; and Mr. Dick has heretofore, in the most solemn manner, given the refutation to his present assertion. To call this a civil war is to admit the South to be in rebellion, and her people to be rebels. It is to yield all that the enemy claims of right to subdue us; and after subjugation to punish the offenders. It is to concede our lack of claim to be recognized as an independent nation, and the propriety of the conduct of civilized nations in not recognizing us. It gives up our whole cause. We are inclined to think that the use of this word is one of those thoughtless sordidities with which Mr. Dick rounds off a period, without any adequate reflection upon the meaning of the phraseology. We say we are inclined to think this—and for two reasons:

First—Because Mr. Dick has so distinctly and unequivocally asserted the contrary.—He was a member of the Convention of 1861—he was there on the memorable 20th of May of that year—he voted for Craige's Ordinance of Secession, and enrolled his name on parchment among the number of those who declared the right, the sovereign inalienable right of the State of North Carolina to "secede from the union" to which she had belonged, and to form a new confederation with other sovereignties. He contributed his part to this secession; and by his act he declared the Federal union to be a foreign government, with no power to control, direct or command our citizens, or coerce our State; and by reason thereof, that her people and our people should be foreign and alien to one another and no longer fellow citizens of the same government. It was because of this secession and the acts which were done under it, that the Federal Government blockaded our ports, invaded our territory, and made war upon us. How then, with any pretence to the use of sensible English, can Mr. Dick make this war out to be a "civil strife" unless he means to abandon his action heretofore taken?

Second—Whether Mr. Dick was a member of the Secession Convention or no, and participated in the act of Secession by the Ordinance which effected it or no, he is one of the loudest declaimers for State sovereignty.—Along with Mr. Sharp and other old Federalists, he has become a mighty champion of State sovereignty. How then can he call this a civil war, when he knows that North Carolina, by the most formal act of sovereignty, dissolved her connexion with the old government, and established her association with the new? In no aspect can Mr. Dick make this a civil strife, except he abandons his own acts, his own opinions, and yield to the enemies of his country all they claim.

Having assumed these incompatible and irreconcileable hypotheses, Mr. Dick proceeded to arraign his own government, and continued the display of that unrelenting, unstinted denunciation of it, without any mixture of aught against the public enemy, which has made an unvaried monopoly on "his side of the House" since the opening of the Legislative session. He said the government had

"never attempted to win the affections of the people;" and as evidences of this, "that it had set aside the most solemn contracts—it had impressed the people's property, and had three times suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus." These are the accusations. In these strong but general terms are they couched; and the meaning and purport of them are, to declare the hatred of the people against a government of "deception and oppression"; and the effect of them, if not the intent of them, is to alienate the affections of the people from the government and to cause them to withhold from it their support. What ally could the enemy desire more valuable than Mr. Dick? Suppose the people believe him, when he says that the "government had never attempted to win the affections of the people?" That only "deception and the strong arm of military power had been relied on?" We may, suppose he affects the people and the army with a belief in the truth of this statement? What but one result can follow—the desertion of our banners and the surrender to the foe?

Now, let us test these generalities of Mr. Dick, and see how well or ill founded are these pernicious accusations against the government he contributed to form, and to which he has, under oath before God, committed his allegiance:

1st—"It has set aside the most solemn contract." By this Mr. Dick means that it has placed in the army the principals of subtreason. This was done by an act of Congress—by the vote of the Representatives of the people; and if Congress had the constitutional right so to vote, then there was no violation of contract in a legal point of view. And if the necessity of reinforcing the army for the salvation of the country existed, then there was no such violation in a moral point of view. We say, that both of them concurred; and that Mr. Mr. Dick stands his Government when he accuses it of a breach of contract. Every judicial tribunal in the land, and as far as we recollect every Judge in the land, with the exception of Chief Justice Pearson, pronounced the substitute law constitutional; some of them declared that the government had never made any contract with the principals that they could be kept out of the service; and others asserting the higher doctrine, that Congress never could have made such a contract. The question came before our Supreme Court, and Judge Battle and Judge Maudy, both delivered opinions. Judge Maudy said in substance:

1st.—That Congress, in the exercise of the war power, cannot grant permanent and irrevocable exemptions upon any terms whatsoever.

2d.—That if the public necessity requires, they must be revoked, and each successive Congress must judge of the necessity.

3rd.—That the exemptions were not matters of contract on the part of the Government, but matters of grace and favor, subject to modification or repeal at all times, at the will of the legislative body.

This was the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State. It was sustained by the Supreme Court of Virginia, and never controverted by any tribunal in the nation.

Mr. Dick professes to respect the judiciary—he champions it—and it is the main feature in his political code to uphold the civil law. Well, here is the civil law—decided by the competent tribunals—but because it does not sustain Mr. Dick's accusations against the Government, he kicks it to one side and lavishes his charges with an undisturbed gusto. It will be hard to make people believe that Mr. Dick reverences the judiciary, except when he can use its action for his own purposes.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., there was considerable skirmishing at Station Two and a Half. The Yankees used their artillery as well as musketry, while the latter only was brought into action on our side. Our men fell back skirmishing to our third line of intrenchments. Our outer lines, fourteen miles from the city, on account of their extreme length, were indefensible, and were evacuated before day light Saturday morning, 10th instant.

The Sharpshooters of the enemy were very active at that point, and heavy skirmishing ensued between them and our troops on the second line of work, which we now hold. At daylight on Sunday, the 11th instant, the enemy attacked our second line, and between nine and ten o'clock made an assault which was easily repulsed. Monday, the 12th inst., heavy firing was kept up along the line all day. From that time until Friday, the 16th instant, every fighting remained comparatively quiet when fighting again commenced and was kept up all day until dark. The firing, both by cannon and small arms was very heavy.

The enemy have three lines of entrenchments, and are in the vicinity of the old Race Course.

It is reported that the enemy have thrown a pontoon bridge across the river above Savannah. They have also succeeded in cutting off one of our gunboats. An effort was made to relieve it, and a small gunboat sent to its assistance. The latter, however, was disabled, and it was reported captured. All the places of business have been closed and every one able to bear a musket was in the trenches.

The rice mills belonging to Mr. Middleton and Mr. King, are also reported in the possession of the enemy, who, it is said, have set the mills to work pounding rice for themselves.

Lastly—it has three times suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Yes, and we answer twice it was unknown to the people that it had been done. So little advantage did the government take of it to do any wrong, that not even Mr. Dick himself uttered a complaint. And with reference to its last suspension, Mr. Dick cannot fix it exact where the government oppressed a single man, woman or child by reason of the suspension; nor can he name a case when it did not make all reparation whenever injustice was done by its subordinates. We defy Mr. Dick to prove the contrary.

We have now done with this speech—we have given it more notice than it deserved, but we wish to let the people see how far a mind led away by unsound reasoning, and perverted by evil passions, can draw others from the right path.

Persons who left Savannah on Saturday make a similar report for that day. Gen. Beauregard was reported on a visit to the city and was in conference with Gen. Hardee. Constitutionalist, Dec. 20th.

If we fail—if this people are lost, and

liberty perish under the assaults of savagery, there will be many a broken, humiliated and ruined patriot who will abhor Mr. Dick as contributor to our destruction; while if we succeed—if God bless and prosper our arms—he will not be remembered for any assistance which he furnished in the day of trial.

We published yesterday an article from the Goldsboro *State Journal*, having reference to the granting of permissions to those who choose to go into the lines of the enemy, to return into ours. In doing so we do not intend to be understood as reflecting upon the course of Gen. Leavenworth in the particular cases referred to. But we feel bound to say, that we approve the policy determined on by Gen. Baker, and we believe it ought to be maintained. The Yankees do not allow any one to pass their lines for courtesy or humanity sake. We know instances of refusal, or of the imposition of conditions impossible to be accepted, where humanity was all on the side of the applicant. We should then follow their example in this matter, at least so far as to forbid those to return who voluntarily seek to go into the Yankee lines, unless we have a policy to serve in pursuing the opposite course. This, we understand to have been the policy adopted by Gen. Baker, and it was a considerate and wise policy. It was in strict accordance with public sentiment, and we believe necessary to the furtherance of the public interest.

President Davis' Health.

The Charlotte *Times* of yesterday says Gen. J. S. Preston passed on the train towards Columbia yesterday afternoon, from whom we learned that President Davis had recovered from his recent illness (neuralgia) and is now able to attend to his duties. The report of his death fell with stunning effect upon the whole community, as the greatest calamity that could now befall us.

The Salisbury *Watchman* has learned that that an order has been received from Richmond for the removal of all the Prisoners from that post.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—We are reliably informed that there are 1,000 deserters from Sherman's army in Macon, which have been picked up at various times. So says a Macon paper.

The Situation.

SAVANNAH.

The reliable gentleman was unusually silent yesterday, and the *guid nunes* were for the first time in weeks deprived of their occupation. There was not even a rumor in circulation, and this was passing strange, for every day for week's past some startling report was repeated from one to another, which was always sure to attract attention and credulous listeners, who magnified reports and made a mountain out of a mole hill. Savannah has been taken three or four times according to rumor, but we are gratified to be enabled to assure our readers that it still stands bidding defiance to the foe, and if we can rely upon the latest news received General Hardee is confident of his ability to hold the city. We are pleased to know that we have ample force to hold the line of the Savannah river (north bank) in any emergency. The news is encouraging. A friend has favored the Charlotte *Courier* of Monday, with the following details of operations since the advance of the Yankees:

On Wednesday, 6th inst., there was considerable skirmishing at Station Two and a Half. The Yankees used their artillery as well as musketry, while the latter only was brought into action on our side. Our men fell back skirmishing to our third line of intrenchments. Our outer lines, fourteen miles from the city, on account of their extreme length, were indefensible, and were evacuated before day light Saturday morning, 10th instant.

At the conclusion of the address, the Senate adjourned to their chamber, and the House adjourned to 3 p. m.

New Advertisements.

S. T. Harris, advertises House and Lot for Sale, in Franklin.

B. F. Powell, Auction and Commission Merchant, Warrenton.

Dr. H. P. Joyner advertises a desirable Residence for Rent near Raleigh.

James M. Towles will sell Sole Leather at Auction to-morrow, Also Mountain Butter, and Rent a Dwelling.

Classical and Mathematical School, W. C. Doub, Eagle Rock, Wake county.

A situation wanted as Teacher, Address A. B. W., Charlotte.

Carolina Belle Snuff.—Kinsey & Ware, Raleigh.

Negro Hiring in Louisburg, by P. S. Foster.

Hillbills' Recorder.

Our venerable contemporary, Dennis Heartt, Esq., has leased the Hillbills' Recorder to Mr. J. M. Turrentine. Mr. Heartt says:

In consequence of failing health and the pressure of the times, he has found it necessary to enter into a new arrangement for the publication of the *Recorder*. To insure its regular appearance, I have made a lease to Mr. James M. Turrentine for the coming year, who assumes the position of editor and publisher.

My interest in the establishment is not thereby diminished nor will my care ever be lessened, as I am employed to superintend the paper under the advice of Mr. Turrentine; but I shall be relieved from most of the labor and anxiety connected with the business, which seems to be necessary in my present state of health, while I shall continue to receive all the profits. I hope that renewed health and an improved state of affairs, will enable me to resume my original position at the end of the year.

DENNIS HEARTT.

The *YANKEE FLICKS OFF* Mobile.—The Yankees say five of their gunboats in Mobile maintain a position only about three-and-a-half miles from the city. Near Dug river bar, a little below the city, the Confederates have important earthworks, of which lies the gunboat Morgan, the only one of their fleet which escaped capture in the engagement with Admiral Farragut.

We have nothing new to report from our front. Yesterday all was quiet along our lines, scarcely a gun was heard through the day.

Persons who left Savannah on Saturday

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Pool, the bill to appropriate £5,000 sterling for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war, was taken up, and after the adoption of a substitute thereto (authorizing the Governor to purchase \$200,000 worth of cotton and tobacco for the same object, and if the shipping or sale of these articles should not be practicable, then to appropriate £5,000) was taken up, put upon its several readings and passed.

Commissioners on the Insane Asylum reported favorably as to the management and condition of said institution, and recommended the passage of a bill appropriating \$500,000 per annum to its support for the next two years.

A communication was received from his Honor, the Chief Justice, declining, on the ground that the question would in all likelihood soon come before the Supreme Court for adjudication, to give an opinion as to the right of the Confederate States to tax State bonds or notes.

The bill to appropriate \$500,000 per annum, for the next two years, for the support of the Insane Asylum, was then passed its third reading, the Senate refusing to accede to a proposal amendment by Mr. Berry, limiting the amount to \$250,000.

The bill authorizing his Excellency, the Governor, to order the State troops, in his discretion, beyond the limits of the State, being before the Senate;

Mr. Warren argued against its adoption,

quoting from the State and Confederate constitutions and Jefferson's writings, to show that the State had no right to send her troops beyond her limits, either by the act of her Executive or Legislative power. The effect of the bill too, would be tantamount to a turning over of the State troops to the Confederate service. 800,000 men ought to have been raised in the Confederacy east of the Mississippi, exclusive of Kentucky and Western Virginia, and allowing half that number to have been lost by the casualties of war, we should now have an army of 400,000. This we did not have, as every one knew; but still the fault could not be said to be with this State.

Mr. Bryson explained, that the bill was intended to enable the Governors to assist each other with their respective State forces when any State might be assailed by the public enemy.

Mr. Pool moved the matter be informally passed over till next session; to which the Senate agreed.

The hour of two being at hand, the Senate proceeded to the Commons Hall to witness, in conjunction with the House, the inauguration of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor-elect of the State; which ceremony, beginning over the Senate returned to its chamber, and adjourned to 3½ p. m. to day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A communication from the Chief Justice, in reference to the taxation of Confederate notes and bonds, was received, and sent to the Senate.

The Revenue bill, as amended in the House, was then sent to the Senate, requesting the concurrence of that body therein.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting bills for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war, and to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists, with amendments, which amendments were concurred in by the House. A number of bills were then put upon their readings prior to the final reading.

The hour having arrived, a message was sent to the Senate, inviting that body to seats in the Commons Hall, to witness the inauguration of His Excellency, the Governor. The Senate entering the Hall, took their seats upon the right of the Speaker's desk, Speaker McLean being invited to a seat theretore. The committee of arrangements, preceding the Judges of the Supreme Court and His Excellency Z. B. Vance, entered the Hall and the offices of the court were duly administered to his Excellency by the Chief Justice; after which the Governor delivered a brief address, stating his obligations to the governor of the people for his re-election, declaring the past should truly index his future course, and saying that he should know no party or partisanship, but have for his friends his country's friends, and for his enemies his foes.

The repairs upon the fence around the ancient Cemetery on Middle and Pollock streets, made necessary by the ravages of the fire, have been completed. It is now in a better condition than it was at the time New Bern was captured by our forces.

TURNED OVER AT LAST.—It is reported that down town, with what correctness we cannot say, that Col. John N. Whitford's regiment—67th N. C.—long operating on our frontier, from Winston to Greenville, has been turned over to the rebel government, and ordered to Virginia. Should this prove true, which we are inclined to doubt, we venture the assertion, that Whitford's regiment of twelve hundred men, will, divide into a mighty small squad, bribe it joint hands with Lee. Most of them enlisted to keep out of the war, as State Guards, and this act shows them what dependence is to be placed on the word of Zebulon B. Vance or Jefferson Davis.

AN EXODUS FROM SOUTHERN.—Every thing which floats, that now arrives in this District, brings out a swarm of passengers. The *Carolina*, on her last trip, brought out 84 passengers to Beaufort, and the *Pearl* to the same port, still later, brought as many more.

From Mississippi.

The Canton *Mississippian* has the annexed particulars of the raid through Yazoo and Holmes counties.

The enemy, with three regiments of cavalry, passed up between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers as far as Goodman, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. They struck the road first near Scott's Ferry—dislodged and advanced to the bridge across Big Black for the purpose of destroying it. Here eighteen men, only ten of whom were armed, under Captain Harold and Lieuts. Baugh and More held the 500 Yankees at bay for more than an hour